

The Arizona Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

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G. W. NORTON,
Engineer and Surveyor,
Does any kind of work in his Line.
Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor for San Diego County, Cal.
YUMA, A. T.

REMOVAL.
J. C. COGSWELL, Dentist, has removed his office from 239 Kearney street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 233 Sutter street, near Kearny, San Francisco. The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

HENRY N. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California and Pennsylvania.
Office, Main street, next to Express office, Yuma, Arizona.

Notice.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA, June 18, 1878.
AM AUTHORIZED BY THE "TEXAS & Pacific Railway Company" to receive applications from occupants of the old sections reserved to said company by Act of Congress, at double minimum price, (\$2.50 per acre) payable upon perfection of title.
CHARLES D. POSTON.
June 29, 11-17

That Amateur Flute.

Hear the fluter with his flute,
Silver flute!
Oh, what a world of walling is awakened
By its toot!
How it doth seem to quaver
On the madening air of night!
And doleful all endeavors
To escape the sound or sight
Of the flute, flute, flute,
With its tootle, tootle, toot—
With reiterated toolings of exasperating
tools,
The long protracted toolings of agonizing
tools
Of the flute, flute, flute, flute,
Flute, flute, flute,
And the wheezings and the spittings of
its tools.

Should he get that other flute—
Golden flute—
Oh, what a deeper anguish will his presence
Instruct!
How his eyes to heaven he'll raise,
As he plays
All the days;
How he'll stop us on our ways
With its praise!
And the people, oh, the people,
That don't live up in the steeple,
But in habit Christian parlor
Where he visiteth and plays—
Where he plays, plays, plays
In the cruelest of ways,
And thinks we ought to listen,
And expects us to be mute,
Who would rather have the ear-
ache
Than the music of his flute—
Of his flute, flute, flute,
And the toolings of its toot—
Of the tools wherewith he tootleth its agonizing
toot,
Of the flute, flute, flute, flute!
Phlute, phlute, phlute!
And the tootle, tootle tooling of its toot!

Light Dawning.

Our Arizona mail troubles had got about as bad as they could get. On some routes no service at all had been placed by contractors; on others the service was performed irregularly and in such manner as suited convenience of contractors; on others mails were carried in a manner not contemplated by the Department; robbers have been helping themselves to mails whenever they felt like it; bad schedules caused delays on connecting routes; ignorant or careless postmasters were sending mails to any office but the right one; the travel between Yuma and Prescott has dwindled down to almost nothing owing to the villainous conveyances used for transporting mails and passengers; the same trouble existed on every route save that between Yuma and Tucson; these and other troubles have been pinching Arizona for years. So little attention had been paid to complaints, and so little prospect seemed there to be of a remedy, that many citizens had begun to despair of a change. Knowing that constant fall of water-drops will wear the hardest stone, we have kept up a steady fire of correspondence and of editorial, until, at last, most of our grievances are receiving attention; are now being investigated by Special Agent Truman, in person; and, with their proposed remedies, will be laid before the Postoffice Department in such a way that not even the most influential contractor will be able to have them pigeon-holed, as has been done for the past four years. Major Truman arrived here last Sunday with a carpet-bag full of correspondence and complaints referred to him for investigation and correction. The SENTINEL has attacked Major Truman somewhat savagely for not having come out here before this, believing it his duty to have done so. It appears that other necessities of the service have prevented him. Certain it is that since his arrival he has entered into investigation with a zeal that promises results. Defaulting and dodging contractors are likely to have their toes dragged squarely up to the mark. Inexperienced postmasters will receive instruction; and many abuses will be corrected. These things can all be done by as live an agent as Truman is when he feels like it—he seems to feel like it. He has made an excellent move against stage rob-

bers by issuing the following instructions to postmasters:

Sir:—You are hereby authorized, in case of a reported robbery of mails within a day's distance of your office, to at once start out one or more good riders, provided they are intelligent and trustworthy and acquainted with the section of country into which they are to penetrate and operate, at an expense of not more than \$50 or \$75; for which you will take receipts and present them to this office as vouchers. In case of capture and conviction by parties sent out by you as per above instructions, and the payment of rewards by the Postoffice Department, any and all amounts advanced by you will be deducted from said rewards.

Very respectfully,
BRYAN C. TRUMAN,
Special Agent P. O. D.

Truman likes the "glory" of success. In Arizona mail service he can now find material from which to make for himself a brilliant record; he is now thoroughly posted, launched upon an extended trip through the Territory, and has "blood in his eye."

We shall beat dishonest contractors yet.

In a late number of the San Francisco Bulletin it is stated that in Alaska have been found the only deposits of anthracite coal on the Pacific Coast. This is not the case; immense beds of it exist near the Yaqui river, Sonora, and within 120 miles of Guaymas. This coal has been repeatedly analyzed and proved to be a genuine anthracite, free from sulphur. A specimen of it is now in the SENTINEL office, and its character is readily recognized by any experienced coal dealer or miner. We have already published full description and analysis of it. These Sonora anthracite beds are destined to play a very important part in the development of the base metal mines of southeastern Arizona. A railroad from Tucson to Guaymas is an affair of the near future. Then there will be brought together, at tide-water on a perfect harbor, lead and copper ores and anthracite coal; the results of such a combination are not difficult to predict.

Utah Recollections.

Jack McKay and Broncho Bill amused Oculda the other day. They had some trouble about the hurdy gurdy women, and after a war of words a shot was discharged, Broncho Bill was seen to fall down, and the word passed, "A man killed." But Broncho Bill was only possuming and when the crowd gathered around him he skipped through a house by a back route and then, having heeled himself with a Henry rifle and plenty of ammunition he returned to the field. In the meantime McKay had been informed of Broncho Bill's proceedings. When the two men came together on the sidewalk, which was full of people on the sidewalks, they knew of each other's approach and moved out into the middle of the street, where they had a lively duel, McKay having two pistols. Twenty-six shots were fired in all, as fast as they could pull trigger, without injuring any one. The balls went into cars, express office, a man's hat, and distributed themselves around, making unpleasantly close calls, but no fatalities resulted.—Ogden Freeman.

The New York Sun has soured upon the managers of the Democratic party, and gives this advice to voters:

Let voters at the polls silently turn their backs upon the Democratic party. It will be good for the country that the Democratic party should be beaten. When any party deliberately abandons all principle, as the Democracy has done, it should in turn be abandoned by the people.

This advice, coming from one of the oldest and strongest champions of Democracy, is a sufficient commentary upon the party managers' specious plea of "reform."

CONSIDERABLE gold has been coming in of late from the different placers around Yuma. As the weather gets cooler more miners tempt their luck. Work has been going on continuously for years at the Carga Muchacho placers, and the amount of gravel that has been handled there is marvelous. We have seen some sixty odd ounces of good coarse gold that has come in during the past week.

The country papers of last week have learned from the Panama Star, that Isabella Ancona is a claimant to part of the Michael Reese estate. The Star learned that fact from the San Francisco papers, all of which published it weeks and weeks ago.

Smithsonian Institution

Recent events have called public attention to and excited fresh interest in the Smithsonian Institution. It is probable that few clearly understand its origin in the work it is designed to accomplish. Jas. Smithson, whose bequest founded and mainly supports this scientific establishment, was an Englishman, an illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland and Mrs. Macie, heiress of the Hungerfords of Andley, and niece of the Duke of Somerset. He was born about the year 1765, under the name of James Lewis Macie. He was graduated at Oxford in 1785, but soon took the name of Smithson, the family name of his father. Mr. Smithson early developed a strong taste for the physical sciences, and was known at Oxford for his proficiency in chemistry. After graduation he prosecuted his scientific studies with much zeal, and was on intimate terms with the leading scientists of his time. In 1787 Mr. Smithson was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." He published papers also in the Annals of Philosophy and other scientific journals. He died at Geneva in 1829, bequeathing to his nephew \$100,000, with the condition that should he die without heirs the bequest should go to the United States government for the purpose of founding, at Washington, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, to be called the Smithsonian Institution." In 1835 the nephew died without heirs. Eleven years later Congress passed an act to carry into effect the provisions of the will. The estate was then in chancery. In 1839 Richard Rush was sent to England by our government to obtain possession of the legacy, in which he was entirely successful. The money was temporarily loaned, and suggestion as to the best means of disposing of the fund were invited by President Jackson. On the 10th of August, 1846, Congress passed the act founding the Smithsonian Institution. This act provided that the Institution should be administered by a board of regents, composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, three Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House; three Senators, appointed by the Vice President; and six citizens, appointed by joint resolution of Congress. The ninth section of the act authorized the managers to dispose of such portion of the interest on the fund as the act has not otherwise appropriated, in such manner as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the design of the testator, and on this clause the present organization of the Institution principally depends.

In May, 1846, the corner-stone of the beautiful edifice was laid with imposing ceremonies, on which occasion George M. Dallas delivered an oration. "The increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" being the great purpose of the establishment, one object of the management has been to add to the sum of knowledge by discovering facts. It accumulates and disseminates not only in this country but throughout the world. The late Prof. Henry held the position of Secretary, the actual head of the Institution, from 1846 to the date of his death. He is succeeded by Prof. Spencer Baird.

A Card.

To the Citizens of Yuma County:
FELLOW CITIZENS:—I had hoped to visit every precinct of this Territory, and to address you all on matters of public interest; but I now find I must either forego visiting Yuma and portions of Mohave County, or neglect the eastern part of Arizona.

I elected it is important that I be acquainted by actual observation with all parts of this great Territory; therefore it seems proper for me to now go where I have never been, viz: to the eastern part of Pima, Pinal and Yavapai Counties.

I trust the people of Yuma County will accept my reason for not now visiting them. If elected, I pledge myself not to neglect any of your interests.

I shall be in the field until sundown, November 6th.

Respectfully soliciting your support I am,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. DAVIS.

The Colton Semi-Tropic quotes from an effusion on politics that lately appeared in the Enterprise, and then makes this comment:

"Doesn't this polite, refined, chivalrous and gentlemanly way of criticizing a candidate for office make every honest and decent gentleman desire to run for office? Is it any wonder that gentlemen refuse to become candidates where such things are allowed and pachydermatons take the fat offices?"

Copper ores carrying not less than 20 per cent of copper are wanted by the Pioneer Reduction works, of San Francisco. They work these ores by wet process, and account for gold and silver.

GEN. WILCOX is making a tour of inspection of military posts in Southern Arizona, and is believed to also have instructions to report upon the state of affairs along the Mexican boundary.

To Meet at Albuquerque.

The Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico Railroad company, late the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, deserve credit for the enterprise, pluck and perseverance which have carried that road forward in these dull times nearly eight hundred miles from Atchison to Trinidad, in Southern Colorado. This road passes through some of the finest districts in Eastern Kansas, from Atchison to Topeka; thence trending southwest it strikes the Arkansas, and following up the rich valley of that river to Pueblo, in Eastern Colorado and is now pushing forward to Las Vegas, in New Mexico, expecting to reach that point early next spring and Albuquerque before the close of 1879. This last-named place is about five hundred miles from Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river; the present terminus of the Southern Pacific of California. It is well understood that the company have contracted with Huntington & Co. of the Southern Pacific to meet them at Albuquerque, and thus complete another Pacific railroad line from the Missouri river to San Francisco.—St. Louis Republic.

The principal reason for hastening the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad is not generally known to the public. But we can give it. The directors of that important railway corporation have finally become convinced that the mining situation in Arizona is no longer a problem. The permanency of the ore deposits is an assured fact. No one has ever doubted the richness of the great mines which have been brought to the notice of the public. The billion shipments from these mines left no room for doubt. But now the most competent mining authorities on the Coast have pronounced the Arizona ledges permanent. This permanency not only assures the success of the mines—it means success for the most important railway enterprise on the Coast. We hazard the prediction that within twelve months Arizona will witness a mining revolution of the most exciting character. Hitherto prospectors have figured most prominently in the development of Arizona. The railroad will bring capitalists to the front.—Stock Report

The Gazette, published at Las Vegas, toward which is now being pushed the Kansas, Colorado & New Mexico Railroad (late A. T. & S. F.) thus indicates that road's approach to Arizona: The road will not be thrown any to the eastward of the meridian of the present terminus at Trinidad. From there it comes south to Las Vegas which is nearly a full degree west of Trinidad, and from here it will go as near as may be directly southwest through natural passes to the Gila. The route is southwest all the time, and although the topography of the country may cause it to have a southern direction in places, it never bears to the east. It is just as important however to go south as west in order to reach the Southern Pacific.

The S. P. R. R. Company has shown a liberal spirit toward miners and prospectors on the California Desert. Every possible assistance is given to prospectors, and every station has orders to let them have what water they need. Now that cool weather is coming on this liberality bids fair to bear fruit. Already we hear of several prospecting parties being fitted out to examine parts of the desert that have not heretofore been prospected owing to scarcity of water. Before Spring we expect to hear of many newly discovered mines out that way, which will give the railroad big freights in return for a little water and kindness.

A GREEK, known here by the name of James Gray, fell off the steamboat Mohave last Sunday, and was drowned. The accident occurred near Duff's Ferry. After falling into the water he seemed not to have come to the surface again. Every effort was made to save him, and to recover his body by grappling, but in vain.

RUMORS were afloat in San Francisco last week that the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of Arizona) was entertaining propositions for contracting to deliver freight at Maricopa Wells by February 1st, next. We get no confirmation of the rumors.

A SUNSTROKE has never occurred west of the Rocky Mountains. It never has east of them to a negro; a negro never was known to seek the shade. Like old Diogenes, he only asks, "Stand out of the sunlight!"

SOME people seem to have been born with an ounce of sugar in them, while others were evidently baptized in vinegar before they got their eyes open, and have been sour ever since.

PARTIES from Mohave County are now in San Francisco trying to make favorable terms for sale of 300 tons per month of copper ore, which they claim to be able to ship monthly.

DAVID NEAHR.

Main Street, Yuma, A. T.
40 California Street, San Francisco

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Invites attention to the best selected and most complete stock ever offered in this market, consisting in part, of

Groceries, Provisions,
Wines and Liquors, Cigars and
Tobacco, Hardware,
Tinware, Crockery,
Iron, Steel
Miners' Tools, Sporting Goods
Wagon-Lumber, etc.

LADIES' and GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
Boots and Shoes, Clothing,
And is constantly and regularly receiving fresh California products, consisting of
Butter, Cheese, Bacon,
Ham, Onions, Beans
Barley Potatoes, Corn,
Wheat, Corn Meal, Buckwheat
Flour, California and Oregon Flour,
Cutting & Co's. Canned Fruits, Vegetables
etc. etc. etc.

All of which is offered at prices which

Defy Competition.

Burers will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All merchandise consigned to my care will receive careful handling and be forwarded with dispatch and by experienced freighters, at lowest market rates.

Goods sold at greatly reduced rates.

Highest prices paid for all Arizona products.

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Yuma, - - - Arizona.
Dealer in

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Chemicals, Perfumery,
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Brushes, Trusses,
Supporters and Shoulder
Braces, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, Kerosene Oil,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Glass, Putty,
Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,

Patent Medicines, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered.

Goods selected with great care and warranted as represented.

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GUESTS FROM ARIZONA.

J. D. SCHONEWALD, Manager.
March 16, 49-6m